applied to the industrial arts and which

on emanate only from an institution,

TALMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

"AND HE WAS ANGRY, AND WOULD The Self Congratulatory, Self Satisfied

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.-The Rev. T.

in this region. He has spoken several times at the great Piedmont Chautauqua, and his public appearances are attended by vast multitudes everywhere. Preaching from the text (Luke xv, 28) "And he was angry and would not go in," he

Is the elder son of the parable so unsympathetic and so cold that he is not worthy of recognition? The fact is that we ministers pursue the younger son. You can hear the flapping of his rags in many a sermonic breeze, and the cranching of the pods for which he was an unsuccessful contestant. I confess that for a long time I was unable to train camera obscura upon the elder son of the parable. I never could get a negative for a photograpy. There was not enough light in the gallery, or the chemicals were poor, or the aitter moved in the picture. But now I think I have him.
Not a side face, or a three-quarters, or
the mere bust, but a full length portrait as he appears to me. The father in the parable of the prodigal had nothing to brag of his two sons. The one was a rake and the other a curl. I find nothing admirable in the dissoluteness of the one and I find nothing attractive in acrid sobriety of the other. The one goes down over the larboard side and the other goes down over the starboard

side, but the both go down.

From the old homestead bursts the minstrelsy. The floor quakes with the feet of the rustics, whose dance is always vigorous and resounding. The neigh-bors have heard of the return of the younger son from his wanderings, and they have gathered together. The house is full of congratulators. I suppose the tables are loaded with luxuries. Not only the one kind of meat mentioned. but its concomitants. "Clap!" go the cymbals, "thum!" go the harps, "click!" go the chalices, up and down go the feet inside, while catside, is a most sorry

The senior son stands at the corner of the house, a frigid phlegmatic. He has just come in from the fields in very substantial apparel. Seeing some wild ex-hilarations around the old mansion. he asks of a servant passing by with a goat the fuss is about. One would have one into the house and rejoiced, and if a were not conscientionaly opposed to dancing, that he would have joined in the oriental schottische. No. There he stands. His brow lowers. His lip curls though they had been ten years in come home to his father's house. with contempt. He stamps the ground

ing out on the air do not sharpen his appetite. The lively music does not put any spring into his step. He is in a terrible pout. He criticises the expense, the injustice and the mor. 3 of the entertainment. The father rushes out bareheaded and coaxes him to come in. He will not go in. He scolds the father. He goes into a pasquinade against the younger brother, and he makes the most uncomely scene. He says, "Father, you put a premium on vagabondism. I stayed at home and worked on the farm. You never made a party for me; you didn't so much as kill a kid; that wouldn't have cost half as much as a calf; but the scapegrace went of in fine clothes and he scapegrace went of in fine clothes and he comes back not fit to be seen, and what a time you make over him. He breaks your heart and you pay him for it. The seen bridged and cut with sin the more your heart and you pay him for it. your heart and you pay him for it. The calf to which we have been giving feed during all these weeks won in the feed during all these weeks won and be so fat and sleek if I had known to what use you were going to put it! The wagabond deserves to be cowhided a stead of banqueted. Veal is too ood for him!" That evening, while the ounger son sat telling his father about his adventures, and asked about his departure, coursed on the place sing bed disgusted the senior or the place sing of after him. That and slams the document was sen and slams the doc after him. That senior brother stillives. You can see senior brother strang day of the week. him any Sunday, any day of the week. At a meeting of ministers in Germany some on asked the question, "Who is some on asked the question, "Who is some on asked the question, "Who is some on a start that all the property of the wered. "I know him; I saw him yesterday." And when they insisted upon knowing who he meant, he said "Myself; when I saw the account of the conversion of a most obnoxious man, I was irri-

First, this senior brother of the text stands for the self congratulatory, self satisfied, self worshipful man. With the same breath in which he vituperates against his younger brother he utters a panegyric for himself. The self righteons man of my text, like every other self righteous man, was full of faults. He was an ingrate, for he did not appreciate the home blessings which he had all those years. He was disobedient. for when the father told him to come in he stayed out. He was a liar, for he said that the recent son had devoured his father's living, when the father, so far from being reduced to penury, had a homestead left, had instruments of music, had jewels, and a mansion, and, instead of being a pauper, was a prince. This senior brother, with so many faulte of his own, was merciless in his criticism of the younger brother. The only perfect people that I have ever known utterly obnoxious. I was never so badly chested in all my life as by a perfect man. He got so far up in his devotions that he was clear up above all the rules of common honesty. These men that go about prowling among prayer meetings and in places of business, telling how good they are, look cut for them: our hand on your pocket book hat a man gets good he gets humble. The deep Mississippi does not make as much noise as the brawling mountain rivulet. There has been many a store that had more goods in the show window than inside on the shelves. This self righteous man of the text

stood at the corner of the house hugging himself in admiration. We hear a great the funeral of the soul. Beware lest deal in our day about the higher life. Now, there are two kinds of higher life men. The one are admirable, and the his health, and one day sat sunning him- and is alive again and was lost and is other are most repulsive. The one kind self on the beach, when he saw something of higher life man is very lenient in his crawling up the beach, wriggling to criticism of others, does not bore prayer ward him, and he was affrighted. He meetings to death with long harangues, thought it was a wild beast or a reptile, does not talk a great deal about himself, and he took his pistol from his pocket. but much about Christ and heaven, gets Then he saw it was not a wild beast. It kindlier and more gentle and more use- was a man an immortal man, a man made ful until one day his soul spreads a in God's own image; and the poor wretch

home; runs up to some man who is counting out a roll of bank bills, or running up a difficult line of figures, and asks dose of ipecacuanha; standing in a religious meeting making an address, he below him, so he had to talk at the top of his voice in order to make them hear, De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, is but at the same time encouraging them

they may after a while come up within I tell you plainly that a roaring, roisterme as that higher life malformation. The former may repent; the latter never gets over pharisaism. The younger brother of the parable came back, but the senior brother stands outside entirely oblivious of his own delinquencies and deficits, pronouncing his own euloginm. Oh, how much easier it is to blame others than to blame ourselves! Adam blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpant the serpant blamed the devil, the senior brother blamed the younger brother, and

none of them blamed themselves.

Again, the senior brother of my text

stands for all those who are faithless about the reformation of the dissipated his voice you can hear the fact that he has no faith that the reformation of the younger son is genuine. His entire come back for more money. He got a third of the property; now he has come back for anoteer third. He will never be contented to stay on the farm. He will fall away. I would go in, too, and rejoice with the others if I thought this thing was genuine; but it is a sham. That boy is confirmed inebriate and debauchee." Alas! my friends, for the incredulity in the church of Christ in reguard to the reclamation of the reseant! You say a man has been a strong drinker. I say; "Yes; but he has reformed." "Oh" you say, with a lugubrious face, "I hope you are not mistaken; I hope you are not mistaken." You say: "Don't rejoice

too much over his conversion, for s a he will be unconverted, I fear. Don't make too big a party for that returned prodigal, or strike the timbres too loud; and if you kill a calf, kill the one that is on the commons, and not the one that has been luxuriating in the paddock." That is the the reason why more prodigals do not come home to their father's house. It is the rank infidelity in the church of God on this subject. There is not a house on the streets of heaven that has not got a prodigal that has re turned and stayed home. There could be unrolled before you a scroll of a hundred thousand names—the names of prodigals who came back forever reform-Who was John Buyan? A returned

for many years, have been faithful, and given to ourselves is having a banquet their eternal salvation is as sure as given to our prodigal brother that has heaven. And yet some of you have not You do not know how to shake hands with a prodigal. You do not know how

you are going to heaven one would inder, and he fell dead. Then the gensome people would be tempted fine
perdition to get away from short the
hunters say that if a cut of their
other deer show g al rule is away
company, and the short wounded company, and the short wounded company, and the short wounded company. the men who want to come back after sinners-sinners in velvit, and satin, and gloved and patent leather sinners; for sinners fixed up by hair dresses, pomatumed, and lavendered, and cologned, and frizzled, and crimped, and "banged"

slegantly at the door of our churches, put a gilt edged prayer book in hand, and with an air of apology, while they, the generous souls, take out the exquisite portemonnaie, and open it, and with diamond finger push down beyond the for the splenetic malcontent. ten dollar gold pieces and delicately pick out as an offering to the Lord, of one is put before us that we might better cent. For such sinners, plenty of room, see the radiant and forgiving face of plenty of room. But for the man who the father. Contrasts are mighty. The

has been drinking until his coat is threadbare and his face is erysipelased, and his wife's wedding dress is in the pawn-broker's shop, and his children, instead of being in school, are out begging broken bread at the basement doors of this city—the man, body, mind and soul on fire with the flames that have leaped from the scathing, scorching, blasting, consuming cup which the drunkard takes, trembling, and agonized, affright-

ed, and presses to his parched lip, and his cracked tongue, and his shricking yet immortal spirit-no room. Oh, if this younger son of the parable had not gone so far off, of he had not dropped so low in wassail, the protest would not hat have been so severe; but going clear over the precipice as the Oh, I fall flat on that mercy! Come, ounger son is angry and will not go in. the fallen, lest thou thyself also be temp- Father's forgiving hand shall lift us. ted. A stranger one Sunday staggered up and down the siles of my church, disturbing the service had to stop until he was taken from the room. He was a minister of the Gospil of Jesus Christ of Father's arm around your neck? Do you a sister denomination! That man had not feel the warm breath of your father preached the Gospil, that man had broken | against your cheek? Surrender, younger the bread of the holy communion for son! Surrender elder son! Surrender, all the people. From what a height to what Oh, go in to-day and sit down at the a depth! Oh, I was glad there was no banquet. Take a slice of the fatted calf. smiling in the room when that man was and afterward, when you are seated with taken out, his poor wife following him one hand in the hand of the returned with his hat in her hand and his coat on | brother, and the other hand in the hand her arm. It was as solemn to me as two

then also be tempted. An invalid went to South America for wing and he flies away to eternal rest, crawled up to the feet of the invalid and everybody mourns his departure. The other higher life man goes around with a Bible conspiciously under his arm, gave the poor wretch something to drink, and a Bible conspiciously under his arm, gave his pooker and goes from church to church, a sort of general evangelist, is a nusence to his gave his history. He had been a mer-

funerals—the funeral of the body and

pastor when he is at home, and a nusence | chant in Glasgow, Scotland. He had IN THE SHADE OF THE MOUNTAIN. gone down under the power of strong drink until he was lying in a boat just off the beach. "Why," said the invalid, "I knew a merchant in Glasgow once," and the poor wretch straightened himhim that thinketh he standeth take heed

Fairfield

Again I remark that the senior brother of my text stands for the spirit of envy and jealousy. The senior brother thought that all the honor they did to the returned brother was a wrong to him. He said: "I have stayed at home, and I ought to have had the ring, and I ought to have had the banquet, and I ought to have had the garlands." Alas for this spirit of envy and jealousy coming down through the ages! Cain and Able, Esan and Jacob, Saul and David, Haman and Mordecai, Othello and Isgo, Orlando and Angelica, Cangula and Torquatus. and Angelica, Cangula and Torquatus, Cæsar and Pompey, Columbus and the Spanish courtiers, Cambyses and the brother he slew because he was a better marksmen. Dionysius and Philoxenius, whom he slew because he was a better singer. Jealousy among painters. Clos-terman and Geoffry Kneller, Hudson and Reynolds. Francia, anxious to see a picture of Raphael, Raphael sends him a picture. Francia, seeing it, falls in a fit of jealousy from which he dies. Jealousy among authors. How seldon contemporaries speak of each other. Xenophon and Plato living at the same time, but from their writings you never would suppose they heard of each other. Religious jealousies. The Mahommedans praying for rain during a drought, no rain coming. Then the Christians began to pray for rain, and the rain comes. Then the Mohommedans met together to account for this, and they resolved that God was so well pleased with their prayers he kept the drought on so as to

sent rain right away so he would not hear any more of their supplicants. Oh, this accused spirit of envy and jealousy let us stamp it out from all our hearts. A wrestler was so envious of Theogenes, the prince of wrestlers, that he after Theogenes died and a statute lifted to him in a public place, his envious antagonist went out and wrestled with the statute until one night he threw it, and it fell on him and crushed him to death. So jealousy is not only absord, it is killing to the body and it is killing to the soul. How seldom it is you find one merchant speaking well of a merchant in the same line of business How seldom it is you hear of a physican speaking well of a physician on the same block. Oh, my friends the world is large enough for all of us. Lets recice at the success of others. The nextibest predigal. Who was Richard Baxter? thing to owning a garden ourselves is to A returned prodigal. Who was George look over the fence and admire the Whitefield, the thunderer? A returned flowers. The next best thing to riding prodigal. And I could go out in all in a fine equipage is to stand on the directions in this audience and find on either side those who, once far astray

The next best thing to having a banquet

keep them praying; but that the Chris-

tians began to pray, and the Lord was so disgusted with their prayers that he

Besides that, if we do not get as much honor and as much attention as others. we ought-to congratulate ourselves on to pray for him. You do not know how The French general, riding on horse warm gulf stream of Christian sympathy. Soldier complain and say, wand us You are the iceberg against which he strikes and shivers. You say he has forward while he mounted and combeen a prodiget. I knot it. But you Then the generalining soldier to get on are the sour, the sponsive, censorious, pelled the Coming through a ravine, a saturnine, cran y, elder brother, and it then from a sharp-shooter struck the

pouting Christian. While there is no company, an who are been wounded pouting Christian. While there is no with the Now say, the more bones such congratulation within doors, the hero of my text stands outside, corners of his mouth drawn down, looking as he felt-miserable. I am glad his need he has to be carried into human lugubrious physicgnomy did not spoil and divine sympathy. But for such men the festivity within. How many pouting there is not much room in this world— Christians there are in our day—Chistians who do not like the music of our wandering. Plenty of room for elegant churches, Christians who do not like the hilarities of the young-pouting, poutlace-for sinners high salaried, for kid ing, pouting at society, pouting at the fashions, pouting at the newspapers, pouting at the church, pouting at the government, pouting at the high heaven. Their spleen is too large, their liver does sinners-plenty of room. Such we meet | not work, their digestion is broken down. there are two cruets in their caster always and we invite them into our best seats sure to be well supplied-vinegar and with Chesterfieldinn gallantries; we red peper! Oh, come away from that usher them into the house of God and mood. Stir a little saccharine into your put soft ottomans under their feet and disposition. While you avoid the dissoluteness of the younger son, avoid also pass the contribution box before them the irascibility and the petulance and the pouting spirit of the elder son, and imitate the father, who had embraces for the returning prodical and coaxing words

Ah! the face of this pouting elder son artist in sketching the field of Waterloo, years after the battle, put a dove in the mouth of the cannon. Raphael, in one of his cartoons, beside the face of & wretch put the face of a happy and innocent child. And so the sour face of this irascible and disgusted elder brother is brought out in order that in the contrast we may better understand that forgiving and the radient face of God. That is the meaning of it—that God is ready to back anybody that is sorry, to take him clear back forever, and forever, and forever, to take him back with a loving hug. to put a kiss on his parched lip, and a ring on his bloated hand, an easy shoe on his chafed foot, a garland on his bleeding temples, and heaven in his soul. my brother, and let us get down into Oh, be not so hard in your critism of the dust, resolved never to rise until the Oh, what a God we have! Bring your doxologies. Come, earth and heaven. and join in the worship. Cry aloud. Lift the palm branches. Do you feel the

of the rejoicing father, let your heart beat time to the clapping of the cymbal and the mellow voice of the flute. "It is meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this thy brother was dead The Ride to the Sparkling Catawba. The ride from the railroad to the

pleasant one—made especially so by the fact that Messrs. Brannon Bros. have established a regular back line from

A Place Where Health and Pleasure Meet

ALL-HEALING, N. C., August 17 .-What an undertaking, thought our fathers and mothers less than a quarter of a century back, was a trip from the fair City by the Sea to the lovely mentains in the Land of the Sky. Now, starting at 7 a. m., we spin along over two hundred and fifty miles of smooth railroad tracks, with little interruption, till six in the evening finds us at Gastonia. Thence by carriage, with Cleveland and Thurman as mountain trotters we are whirled along to Mountain View

per served in excellent style. A cool night in very comfortable rooms refreshes us so that by morning we are quite ready to explore the country, visit the springs and climb Crowler's Mountain rising two thousand feet n front of our hotel. Tempting us with its cool shade and waters is the pavillion sheltering the springs for which the place is noted. Of these springs—twelve in number—the All-Healing is of course the most popular-fathers, mothers, babies, sisters, cousins and aunts all drinking freely and with constant bene

Arsenic, Iron and Sulphur are found in a greater or less quantity in all the waters, two of the Springs being largely Sulphur—Red and White—and one being very strong with iron. While All-Healing carries Arsenic to a greater degree than any of the others, it carries minerals in combination not to be found in any other spring, its principal ingredients being Arsenic, Sulphur, Iron, Lithia, Potash and Magnesia. Its tem perature is 56 degrees—a sweet, pleas-ant water to drink—and it can be taken in large quantities without any bad effect, while for bathing purposes it stands without an equal, leaving the skin soft and of a velvety feeling produced by no other water known.

These waters stand in high among the residents of this region, who give particulars of some remarkable cures effected by them. Only a day or wo since a gentleman came a distance of forty miles with his wagon and carried away a barrel of these waters for use in his family, some of whom were then sick with fever. Tradition says that long before the Springs were analyzed families used to come and camp around them to benefit by their curative powers. It is further related that still earlier these waters were called Indian medicine, and there was a belief that they were uncit for use, except by the aborigines. This belief soon gave place to the knowledge that the waters were

To drink the waters, enjoy the mounjolly good time, come many guests from many parts of our own and the adjoining States. Once anxious mothers rejoice to meet the genial doctors as ready with powders and ellocated are another to the formulation of the various countries in which the powders and ellocated are enabled to cheese. And here, about eighty seven years ago, says a writer in the Transcript, of the various countries in which the plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen. After the battle of Muhidorf, when Kaiser Ludmother than the desiry farms have always been and the dairy farms combine health and strength with a

es-make up a "merrie comanie." South Carolina has been well represented by prominent people from several counties—Marion, York, Marl-boro, Lancaster, Chester, Laurens, Barnwell, Lexington, Fairfield, Anderson, Abbeville, Richland, Chesterfield Colleton, Beanfort, Edgefield, Greenville and Orangeburg-with some from

other counties expected. North Carolina and Georgia are also well represented.

SMASH-UP ON THE PLAINS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 15 .east bound Atlantic and Pacific train due Tillmans on the one hand and designing at Albuquerque at 1 30 Monday morning came in ten hours behind time. The delay was caused by a wreck which occurred on the desert in California, at a point known as Horse-Shoe Curve, two miles east of slowly, not more than eight miles an hour, but the trucks on the express car were not in good working order, and refused to adjust themselves to the curve. The conse- The man was not educated to labor-he quence was that the car was pulled off the. was in fact educated not to labor. In track, and breaking away from the tender and engine, which it left on the track, went of his thought the educated man was as emigrant coaches, and two sleepers well filled with passengers, all of whom suf-fered injuries more or less severe.

All the cars were badly wrecked and some of them beyond repair. The mail c'erk, who was badly bruised, tried to telegraph to Albuquerque for assistance, and some wounded passengers tried to send dispatches to friends and relatives; but the railway company controlled the only wire anything that would convey information that there had been an accident.

The passengers of the wrecked intendent Gaddis, which came along about twelve hours after the accident. The pas sengers were very indignant at the manner in which they were treated by the company, especially its refusal to permit them to send telegrams to friends and relatives. They expressed their condemnation of the company in a series of resolutions signed by every passenger on board the train, de-claring that the accident was due to the carelessness or incompetency of the railroad officers, and pronouncing the company inhuman and barbarous in refusing to permit the wounded passengers to telegraph to their friends and relatives.

SENT TO DAVY JONES'S LOCKER

By a Collision at Sea Between Two Danish Wieland, Captain Albers, from Hamburg August 5, via Havre the 7th, with mer chandise and 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers, arrived today and reported that on the 14th of August, thirty miles south of Sable Island, about 12 M, she sighted the Danish steamship Thingvalla, from Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress hoisted. The Thingvalla reported that at 4 o'clock that morning she the same line, from New York, August 11, for Copenhagen. The Geizer sank in five minutes. Fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew, among them Captain Meller, were saved. Seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew were lost The steamer Wieland brought 455 passen gers from the Thingvalla, and those saved from the steamer Geizer to New York, and The finds of the Clemson College the Thingvalla will endeavor to reach Hali-

Maiden Aunt (visiting family for the summer)—Gussie, you shouldn't cry so when it thunders. The thunder can't burt EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

THE NEEDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL

An Address by Col. D. K. Norris, Presiden son, Hayne and Simpson, members of the Pendleton Farmer's Society, were appointed a committee by that body to solicit funds to build and put into oper ation a scientific school where the youths of the State might be trained and educated in the industrial paths of life. Such men as Thomas Pinckney, Jr., Andrew Pickens, J. B. Earle, Josiah D. Gaillard. Robert Anderson, Patrick Norra Jno. E. Cothran and others in 1815 700. Maxwell, B. F. Perry, Warren B. D. Sloan and others in 1816; Fancis Burt, Richard Lewis and others in 1817, and David Cherry, Jno. Gaillard, Jas. Whitner, Thos. M. Sloan D. K. Hamilton and others in 1818, all members of this society and teachers of public opinion in agricultural affairs, as well as in shaping and maintaining the

political course of the State, were replaced in later times by others, equally noted for their patriotism and wisdom, among whom I may mention Havne Simpson, Seaborn, Clemson, Lewis and a host of others. These gentlemen re-alized the importance of technical training as applied to agriculture, and although we hear no more, for the time of the effort made in 1866 to inaugurate a school for this purpose, the conviction of its necessity abided with the society, and we live to see one of them donating a large fortune to accomplish that which had failed before, it seems, because of the impoverished and disorganized con-

lition of the State at that time. Other efforts looking to improvement n agriculture were not wanting, such as the founding of the society for the promotion of agriculture in South Carolina in 1875 in Charleston, the organization of the State Agricultural Society in Columbia in 1818, and the rapid multipli cation of similar bodies afterwards throughout the State; but, so far as Pendleton Agricultural Society was the first in the State which directly radertook to radically better our agriculture by educating and training the Joys, the armers of the future, rather than by to the knowledge that the waters were as good for the white man as for the red.

A spacious ball room flanked by an amusement hall, comprising bowling alley, billiard and pool room, bycicle track and skating rink, furnishes sport for all testes.

To drink the waters, enjoy the mounof that nation the world's contest at

are located are enabled to educate them-

selves for the profession in life which falls to their lot by choice or necessity attests one truth, and it is this: that the successful fact. But what has South up her waste places? A State, proud of achievements and in whose exaltation her every true son delights! Oh! that it were some other rather than one of her sons to tell the tale! I will not recount the half-hearted and disparaging manner in which her feeble efforts in this direction were conceived and have been carried on, but would rather dwell upon the awakened interest and zeal now manifested in its behalf by all, from the doubting Thomsses to the convinced politicians and the toiling masses on the other. The oid idea of education was that it had no direct bearing on the education was in the opposite direction. with what we term industrial pursuits. The march of progress has well nigh refuted those ideas and to-day we are witnessing the advent of an education which will especially fit the individual who receives it for the only probable destray in life which his antecedent cirwith the idea that the many should be educated in contradistinction to the old idea that it was only possible or necessary to educate the few. This new departure if I may so speak, not in the art, at in the science of agriculture, promses many things. It will enlighten the minds of the tillers of the soil and enable them to comprehend the laws of natur which govern animal and vegeta-ble physiology and at once dignify labor er, hwever praised and honored agricultue has been in the abstract. It will idically correct the defects of the past y planning the education with referee to the probable employment and estiny of the individual who receivett, and not leaving him in ignorancef the things which above all others it most important he should know. NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamship It wikive to the educated mind a skillful had and a trained eye, a discriminating judgment and an intelligent opinic: will revolutionize the negligent and urrofitable farming as now practiced the vast majority of our people, and go to them in its stead a rational plan iding to general improvement. Thoseho receive the benefits of this educan will be trained for work, and

abovel trained in work, which makes the ist complete man, physically, ments and morally. It will conserve manlygor and increase both the enjoyme and length of life. It will make idieneintolerable, and welcome enterprise a adventure as a delight. It will prote self respect and self reliance, a beget a manly independence. would be the literary institutions of

where agricultural education is the primary consideration. An institution in sympathy with the life of the masses, whose doors, ample as they may be, always crowded with the youths of the State, hungering and thirsting for the knowledge therein imparted. And as

by the attendants of these different institutions do not clash but that they together will work out for South Carolina a destiny, surpassing if possible, the glories of the past, so in their mutual regard for each other, friendliness and respect should be cherished. When this latter institution shall have had time to imprint itself upon the agriculture of the State we shall hope to present to the world a brilliant example of what educated labor will accomplish in developing an agricultural system abounding in far-reaching enterprise, thrilling interest

and abundant success. Thomas G. Clemson A name which sion of such knowledgest Fort Hill, and whose memory I shall hope to see erected a proud monument of enduring spot, by those who will especially be benefitted by his munificent bequest, as well as perpetuated in the noble institu-tion which his interest in the welfare of the agriculturist of the State prompted him to endow. It was he, who said. prophetically, eighteen years ago in an address before the Agicultural Meeting Society, of Oconee "that the exigencies of a new era are upon us, demanding the diffusion of the science of the devel opment of our material resources and that the establishment of such schools could not fail to give us ascendency and open up the only sure road to wealth and permanent prosperity." The wisdom of this sertiment is attested by the rapid multiplication of schools of this kind in Enrope, where, for instance, in the little kingdom of Wustenburg, so small as scarcely to reveal itself on our school silases, there are sixteen colleges as well as by the Congress of the United Stars which has voted thousands of delars annually to South Carolina in common with the other States, for the nauguration, encouragement and enlargement of this very work. Finally: the people have spoken, and we are as

THE CHESHIRE CHEESE. Reminiscence of Jefferson's Presiden

sured that nothing less than an Agricul-

tural College built and conducted on the

most useful and liberal plan will satisfy

them, or meet the requirements of this

The town of Cheshire, situated among the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, is county. The pasturage of this region is food. Kings eat them plain as readily

spread into foreign countries. Elder ohn Leland, a celebrated preacher of his time, was pastor of the village church. He was a vigorous and original thinker, application of science to agriculture is a noted for his exposition of the Scriptures. People came from far and near Carolina done? Has she recognized the to listen to his sermons. In those days her history, glorious in her many his labors to parochial affairs. Any delinquency among the select men of the town, any failure in rigid adherence to duty, was boldly attacked by him in the pulpit, and names were mentioned with startling

directness. Thomas Jefferson was nominated for the Presidency of the United States in the fall of 1800. He was believed by many to be an infidel, and the feeling of New England—the stronghold of Orthodoxy-was severe against him. An ominous silence, that he preserved in regard to his own religious belief, was regarded as unfavorable, and it was even declared in some country towns that churches man's work, and it is not only true that would be closed, and the sacredness of the education of the past did not attempt anything of this sort, but it is he were elected. Elder John Leland also true that the end and design of that held no share in this public opinion.

He had been a preacher in Virginia, where he often met Mr. Jeffersor. The two men were mutually attracted. and held long conversations together. El ter Leland became an ardent admirer far as possible removed from sympathy of Jefferson. He recognized his Christian character, in spite of a natural reticence, and he believed in his republican principles. When Jefferson was nominated he began to work for him. It was said that the elder stood alone, but the sturdy opposition became his inspiration. He preached politics in the pulpit on Sunday; he rode to neighboring towns through the week; he was ready always with an argument. So great was the influence that he exerted that when election day came there was not a member of the whole county who failed to vote for Jefferson. Great was Elder Leland's delight over the victory, and at the close of the afternoon service on the next Sabbath he proposed that, as a people, by rasing it above drudgery and routine and taking it the scientific means of accorplishing the ends of labor. It will maket possible for its possessor, for could participate, and he suggested an the new president had taken his place at them that the United States Government enormous cheese, as the natural product overeme the social degradation which has eer been the lot of the actual work-county who had voted for Jefferson should bring all the curd he felt able to give. A committee of farmers' wives, who were skilled, should be appointed

for the mixing. Everybody was pleased with the idea Captain John Brown, who was known as the first to suspect and denounce Benediet Arnold as a traitor, was a member of this village. He offered his cider-mill as the best and largest in the town. We had it thoroughly cleaned, a new bottom of wood set in, surrounded with an iron cheese-press. It was a fine afternoon the county to Captain Brown's farm. Some wealthy farmers brought quantities of curd, others only a pailful, but the offerings were poured into the cider press. The matrons then came forward. mixed and flavored it. The men stood while Elder Leland asked God's blessing upon their labor. They sang a hymn, the minister giving out two lines at a time, and the people singing them, and a social season followed until twilight dispersed the crowd.

When the cheese was ready to be

the St liberally supported, and as removed it was found to weigh sixteen fruits other labor give to South hundred pounds. The parish requested Carolinither McDuffies and Hampitheir minister to convey it in person to tons, in ose hands the prestige of the the President. It was a journey of five State wever safe. But they deserve hundred miles, but the sleighing at the

passed, for the news of the gift had spread, and such a cheese had never een seen before. When Elder Leland arrived in Washington he sent a note to Jefferson, who suggested that the mem bers of his cabinet and of Congress, to gether with the foreign ministers and other distinguished guests, should be invited to attend and witness the presentation. In the midst of this gathering Elder Leland arose with great dignity, and proffered the huge Cheshire cheese as a token of the deep respect of his county. The President closed his court-

eous reply with these words: "I will cause this auspicious event to be placed upon the records of our nation, and it will ever shine amid its glorious archives. I shall ever esteem it among the most happy incidents of my life; and now, my much respected reverend friend, I will, by the consent and in the presence of my most honored council, have the cheese cut, and you will take back with you a portion of it, with my hearty thanks, and present it to your people, that they may all have a taste. Tell them never to falter in the princiour beloved country in the time of her prosperity, and may milk in abundance

As arrangements had previously been made, the stewart of the White House came forward and cut the cheese. A slice was presented to each guest. Every one tasted and declared it to be as near perfection as it was possible for a cheese

Elder Leland was greatly delighted with the whole enterprise. He spent a few days in Washington, and then left for home. Another large meeting was held at Captain John Brown's. The elder gave the whole occount of his trip, and the reception of their present at the Capitol. One can imagine the eagerness and delight with which the people istened. Each one received a small piece of cheese, for the whole region came to hear. This story is still treasured by those who received it from parents or grand-parents.

MANY USES OF POGS

They Are Said to be Better for Scholars Brains Than Fish.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element that is necessary for the support an egg-shell in the best proportions and most palatable form. Plain boiled they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in five hundred differen ways, each method not economical, but alutary in the highest degree.

No honest appetite ever rejected as egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of

diet-eggs are the scholars' fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children for in a compact form they contain great wisdom of nurturing schools of a minister's views upon all public ques- growth of the youthful frame. Eggs this kind, and their potency in building tions were received with respectful atten-up her waste places? A State, proud of tion and Elder Leland did not confine medicine also. The white is the most efficacious remedies for burns, and the oil extracted from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scratches.

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish-bone fastened in the throat, and the whites of eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as ble all but proof against jaundice in its most malignant phase. The merits of eggs do not even end here. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsatians consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing and for dressing the leather that is used in making the firest French kid gloves. Even egg-shells are valuable, for allonath

and homopath alike agree in regarding them the purest of the carbonate of lime.

TROUBLE AMONG ALASKAN INDIANS

Metlakahtla Indians Occupy an Island OTTAWA, Ont, August 15 .- Advices from British Columbia appear to indicate trouble for the United States authorities which, under a man named Duncan, removed from British Columbia last summer to an island off the southwest coast of Aisa ka after receiving permission from Washington to do so. These Indians, about five hundred in all, it will be remembered, left their reserves in British Columbia on ac-count, as they allege, of the severe treat-ment they were subjected to from the Doalways been a source of trouble. It now appears that Duncan, who visited Washington, deceived the Indians in Inducing them to emigrate to Alaska, by promising had given them Annette and other adjacent islands on the southwest coast of Alaska. which to them was to be a freehold divided up among the tribe. They have just discovered the fraud which has been perpe-

trated upon them, but Duncan it is al-

leged, throws the responsibility on the

United States authorities. A gentleman

who has just returned from Alaska says

there is trouble brewing for the United

OTTAWA, Ont., August 15.-Senator Cochrane, who has just returned from a visit to the Mormon settlement near Fort McLeod, Northwest Territory, reports that already 500 people have come over from Salt Lake to settle in their new Canadian colony. Mr. Carr, the chief among them. and who is married to one of Brigham Young's fifty-two children, says the population of the colony will be thousands next year. He states that they came to their new home with a full knowledge of the laws of the country, and intend to conform to them. While they still adhere to their belief in polygamy, they will make no at-tempt to practice it. He informed the Sen-tor that his people were well pleased with the change, and with the prospects before them of building up a colony which would be a credit to the Dominion. They, however, found it a great sacrifice to be compelled to abandon forever the tenets of Church, and will probably make an effort to secure special legislation from Parlia-ment to allow them to continue to practice

Yesterday -Our demon or our good

SILOS AND ENSTLAGE.

in Interesting Article on an Interesting

We have been noting carefully all the lage and have become satisfied that they are valuable parts of a farm equipment, They are constantly gaining ground in the dairy regions of the North, and though less tried at the South, the testimony is decidedly in their favor. When first introduced in the United States 15. was supposed the silo would have to be

underground. Pits, with cemented walls of brick, were considered indispensable. It is now well established that they can be built of wood and above ground. Indeed, many have reached the conclusion that above ground silos are preferable to those underground. It was originally supposed that the temperature underground would be more favorable trem its greater coolness in warm weather.
But opinion is new growing in favor of above ground siles, occause the walls are dryer and the disposition of the ensilings to mould on the outside is less. For a like reason the wooden silo is preferred to the brick—it is dryer. The objection to wood is that it rots quickly in contact with damp ensilage. To obviate this it has been suggested that the inside lining be heavily coated with tar or pitch to prevent absorption of moisture. In building above ground, either posts may be set in the ground or sills laid on the surface and the house framed on them. The studding used should be not less than six inches wide; eight inches would be better. The studding should be nicely covered with tarred building paper, both an incide and outside hefore the plants.

on inside and outside, before the planks

are put on. The outside may be weather-

boarded or planks nailed on upright; the inside should be ceiled with thick floor-

ing, tongue and grooved. This arrange-

ment is practically air-tight, as much so as it can be made. The shape and dimensions of the silo are important. It should be long, narrow and deep and divided into several compartments. Thus—32x8x12 feet—would be a good, convenient shape, or the height might be less, running down to eight feet. At the ends and in the divided in the division of the second several several second several sever viding partitions, doors, in sections, say three of them, one above the other, would add to the facility of taking out the ensilage when feeding it. The stuff should always be taken from the top, and, after it is taken down three or four feet, the upper section of door could be removed and the remainder reached with less climbing. These sections of doors work in up and down grooves, so they can be lifted out. The object in having narrow silos divided into small sections is that one section may be emptied before another is disturbed, and thus as little surface as possible exposed to the air. Ensilage spoils quite rapidly on exposure to air. When it is taken out by removing the top layer the surface exposed will thus will not be exposed long enough to

We omitted to say that a roof must be built over the silo to exclude rain. Some put a layer of straw on top of the ensiunderground with nine-inch brick wall thoroughly cemented, and 16x8x12 feet the other above ground, as described above, 16x8x9 feet. The cost of the two will be \$255. A farmer could get up a wooden one with home material in part, which would not cost more than \$50 to \$75. Now is a good time to build one and have it ready to receive pea-vines and forage corn. Remember how difficult and troublesome it is to cure peavines; the silo removes all that. It makes you independent of weather and economizes house-room. You can put more in a silo than in a barn five times as large if filled with dry forage; that is to say, silos are much cheaper than barns. Ensilage may contain no more nutriment than dry forage, but it is certainly more relished by stock, and portions of plants (stalks) are eaten as ensilage which are rejected when dried

W. R. Hearst, proprietor and editor of the San Francisco Examiner, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by his business manager, E. W. Townsend, and H. D. Bigelow, who will reinforce the political staff of the Examiner in the East. Mr Hearst comes here to consult with his father, Senator George Hearst, in regard to California politics and to assist the Democratic National Committee in organizing

the California campaign. "Before we left California we made careful survey of our local political situation and I am confident that our State will give Cleveland and Thurman a majority of 1,500 votes; a change of about 15,000 votes since 1884," said Mr. Hearst to a reporter

for the Star, last evening.
"On what grounds do you base this be lief?" asked the reporter.

"There are many influences at work that favor Democratic success. Blaine, in 1884, was the strongest man in America. His personal and political following and influence in California were immense. The Democratic party was handicapped in that campaign with a standard-bearer unknown in California. "Four years have changed this. Mr

Cleveland's official course has gained the respect and confidence of our people. He has gone farther in the direction of restricting Chinese immigration than Mr. Blaine "Harrison, on the other hand, is very

unpopular. His record on the Chinese and labor questions will swing California into the triumphant Democratic column in No

"How does the tariff question affect the eople of California?"

"When it was first sprung, and the Re publicans set up the howl of free trade, it alarmed people. This fear is rapidly vanishing. The people of California begin to see that the slight reduction proposed by the Mills bill-which reduction is directly in the line of the recommendations of successive Republican Presidents, Republican Senators and Republic n Secretaries of the Treasury-is in no degree a free trade measure. They admit that free lumber will materially assist the thousands of settlers that monthly flock to California. They know that free tinware will help enormously in the development of our enormous canning industries. F.ce sait hurts no one in California, and benefits all. Free wool will benefit both wool stower and wool manufacturer by increasing the range of our woolen manufacturers. sonally, I believe that free word will give California looms control of the woolen rade of the Pacific coast and the adjaining territories. Free dye stuffs is another step

York through the columns of the Star," he added, "that they may count on the elec-

"You may tell the Democrate of Name

Not to be lightly passed over-The

in the same direction.